

VOL. I

NO. 1

THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

Incorporating
THE LOS ANGELES JOURNAL OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE
AND THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

ISSUED MONTHLY

4800
APRIL, 1908

O. C. WELBOURN, A. M., M. D., Editor

PUBLISHED BY THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND DEVOTED TO THE
DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE ON THE PACIFIC COAST

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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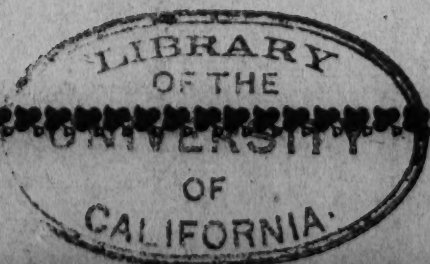
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Price, \$1.00 per year.
Foreign, \$1.50.
Single Numbers, \$.15.

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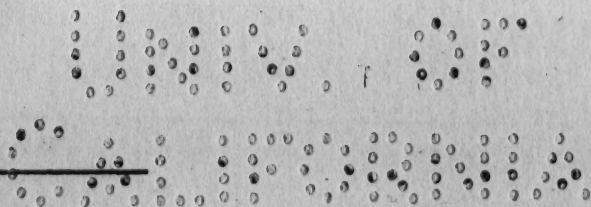
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LINE
AIRPORT

The California Eclectic Medical Journal

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Original Contributions

ANEMOPSIS CALIFORNICA.

O. S. LAWS, M.D.

Some years ago I wrote of this plant as *Plantago Aquatica*, as it grows in damp places, and in water. But since, I have learned that it is classified as *Anemopsis Californica*. It is also found in Arizona where my first samples came from. A friend of mine went to Arizona to try the climate for Asthma and Catarrh, that had annoyed him for years. Some months later he returned greatly improved in health, but he gave the chief credit for this improvement to "yerba buena" that he had learned to use from the natives in Arizona.

He brought a lot of the roots home with him and gave me some, and I soon identified it with the supposed water plant that I had seen in San Diego Co., and have since found here in the city of Los Angeles and other places. I have been using it freely for more than ten years and value it as one of my best remedies.

The Arizona people called it "Yerba Buena" (good herb) because it would cure all their ailments. They use it as a "tea," very strong, and in teacupful doses. I make a concentrated tincture of it in the usual manner and put one or two drams in 4 oz. of water, syrup or honey, and give from three to six doses per day, of one teaspoonful.

It is my chief remedy in all cases of catarrh. Where there are profuse secretions of mucus I give it in small doses. To four ounces of syrup or honey add one dram and give three or four doses a day. If urine is scant I also put from two to four drams of sweet spirits of Nitre into the vial before filling with syrup. Where mucous membranes are dry, with cough, and little or no expectoration, I use two to four drams in a 4 oz. mixture. It rapidly stimulates secretion to any desirable extent, then continue in smaller doses or lengthen the time between doses until health is restored.

It is valuable as a local spray for nose and throat or on a cotton swab. I use it about one part of the tincture to three of

water locally two or three times a day freely. As an Opsonin in tuberculosis I would rather depend on Anemopsis than any serum. I also often combine it with other drugs that are plainly indicated. Every doctor should use it.

CELL GENESES.

M. S. AISBITT, M.D., Los Angeles, Cal.

In presenting this brief paper on the above subject, I think the medical profession has largely ignored it, for what reason I am unable to say, for I think it is the base, upon which, Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, and Pathology stands.

Anatomy gives the construction of the cells, histology their composition, physiology their function and pathology their decomposition. Thus you will see it is a broad and profound problem, but by persistent study and research its profundity can be reached.

It is a problem for the biologist as well as for the physician, inasmuch as it deals with life. The principle of life is produced by the action of the elements that compose the cells. The Ovule and spermatic cells are designed by physiology to unite and form a chemical union in order to produce a new being, providing they are compatible with each other. The animal body is a cell-formed body and it is a chemico-physical body. Every part of the anatomical structure is built up by cell formation. If the ovule and spermatic cells are incompatible with each other there will be no union; hence they must have the elements that compose their bodies, duly proportioned, histologically speaking, before they can comply with physiological law, for physiology speaks emphatically along these lines.

The ovule and spermatic cells having united and formed the ovum, its first act is to engraft itself onto the uterine wall, to establish a free circulation between itself and its maternal parent, so that it can secrete material sufficient, to build and develop the fetus. The second act of the ovum is to envelope itself with a closed sack or membrane. This membrane is called blastodermatic.

The cavity formed by the membrane constitutes the laboratory of the ovum and it is in this chemical laboratory that the ovum secretes, formulates and computes every cell that enters into the formation of the animal body. The ovum having performed its physiological function in formulating and computing the different cells, enlarges its sphere of action and becomes the placenta, which requires a larger secretion from time to time as the fetus develops. After the ovum has assumed the placentaship,

it emerges and evolves the fetus from the blastodermatic cavity into the uterine cavity.

The fetus is developed entirely from blood it receives from its maternal parent. Hence it receives no free oxygen, therefore the blood does not go to the lungs to be re-oxygenated, consequently, there is no oxydation and no decomposition while the fetus is in embryo.

The laws of proliferation and metabolism are neutral at this stage of development and will remain so until the fetus is emerged into physical life and respiration is established.

A cell is divided into three parts; the first part is called a molecule, the second its nucleus, the third part its nucleolus. A cell is a chemical body and the different cells have their specific formula composed and computed in accordance with the law of histology. This law prescribes the elements that enter into each cell whether it is a nerve cell, a muscular cell, a bone cell, a gland cell or any other cell.

Previous to the fetus entering physical life these cells keep on developing and when they are fully matured the new being is ready to emerge into a higher stage of life. Nature responds to the call and brings forth its product into the physical world. At this stage of the new being's life, a radical change takes place; the blood goes to the lungs to be oxygenated, respiration commences, the tissues are oxydized. The laws of proliferation and metabolism are brought into action.

When respiration begins, and the tissues are oxydized, composition and decomposition in the cells takes place, the molecule begins to develop its nucleus and nucleolus. When the molecule has matured its nucleus and from the inner pressure of the same causes the molecular wall to be ruptured and the contents of the molecule is scattered into the intercellular tissue, the nucleus then becomes the molecule and the nucleolus becomes the nucleus.

The action of the elements composing and decomposing the cells creates the molecular force. This force is carried by the afferent nerves to the nerve center, there to be absorbed and stored up for future use. This molecular force is the physical force of the system. We can see how this force can be used up; for instance take an animal who has run a long distance. He will use up this force and will have to stop or he will become exhausted.

I have touched upon the anatomy, histology, physiology, and will now dwell at length upon the pathology of the cells, which is very important to the physician.

After the molecule has been displaced by its nucleus and its contents thrown into the intercellular tissue, the elements which

compose this effete matter have to be taken up by the sebaceous and lymphatic glands. The sebaceous glands secrete, compound and compute this matter that has to be eliminated from the system. If they (sebaceous glands) should formulate and compute this matter into abnormal constituents instead of normal ones there would in all probability be skin diseases, the varieties of which will depend on the computation of the sebaceous cells.

It is also true of the lymphatic glands.

The lymphatics carry their products into the veins to be eliminated from the blood through the kidneys.

Urea is not taken into the body from without. It is also true of Uric acid, picric acid, creatinine and some others. Hence they must be produced through the function of the glands. If a cell should fail to reproduce a normal cell, whether it is above or below the normal, there will be impairment of health. If the glands should cease to perform their functions or to put the elements into an abnormal state, then there will be constitutional disturbances and these abnormal conditions will produce symptoms in accordance with the temperament of the individual. If this effete matter should be retained in the system, it will irritate, inflame, suppurate or it may produce tumor or cancer. The same can take place on the exterior of the body.

If a person should receive an injury, that injury may only brush off a few epithelial cells, or it may produce an abscess, a tumor or a cancer. It may cause an inflammation of the periosteum and disease of the bone. All these diseases are caused by the cells being transformed from a normal to an abnormal chemical state.

Tumors and cancers and all other abnormal growths have their own chemical laws, and if a cell or cells be changed into a tumor or a cancer cell, that cell will secrete matter to build on itself and analogous to itself and its own organization. A cell will assume to perform a function according to its chemical composition. All cells are connected by motor nerves and the motor nerves are subservient to the sensory nerves and these sensory nerves center in the cerebrum, which, when in a normal state, preside over and guide the individual in his pursuits of life.

There is a controversy going on at the present time as to what life is and how it is produced. It is claimed by some that the male cell contains the principle of life and only requires the female cell to give it support; others claim that the female cell contains the true principle of life and only requires the male to bring it from the ovary that produces it. I think I can solve the point by saying, if the male cell contained the life principle then progeny would be all males, and on the other side, if the female cell contained the principle, their issue would be all females. We

have both male and female, so we have a right to conclude that the male and the female cells participate in the formation of the new being.

Still another class claims to have discovered a method of impregnating the female cell with a chemical solution. This I think a mistake. The male and the female must have been united previous to the egg being put into the solution. There is no other process by which reproduction can be produced then by the union of the two cells, for we have the proof that if the two cells are not chemically computed there will be no physiological action, consequently no new being. If the cells are only partly constructed in their chemical composition, there will be defects in the organism when it enters into physical life, either mentally or physically. It is the elements we have to study. Their action with each other in matters pertaining to cell life. Life is the phenomenon of cell action, and there is no process that can produce life outside of the elements in their actions, as this produces all forces in natural law.

We have ample proof that a cell must be histologically constructed to produce a physiological act. And when a cell is below or above what the law of physiology calls for, it will be in a pathological state and will produce a pathological force, therefore the ovule and spermatocytic cell must be compatible to produce a healthy child; if they are partly compatible there will be defects in offspring either physical or mental. If they are absolutely incompatible there will be no union. So we see the law of reproduction must be complied with in order to bring a healthy being into the world.

If a male and female have each a bilious temperament there will be no issue, if they have each a sanguine temperament the result will be the same. If one has a bilious and the other a sanguine temperament there will be no reproduction. The author of this paper speaks from experience along these lines. This problem is beautiful in the extreme and I will say with due respect to the scientist and physiologist that they must have a knowledge of cell function before they can speak authoritatively on the laws of physiology and pathology.

Much more could be said along those lines, but this will suffice for the present.

SYNERGISTIC DRUGS.

J. A. MUNK, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

Topeka, Kansas, February 10, 1908.

My Dear Doctor Munk:

Through your courtesy I have received an occasional number of The Los Angeles Journal of Eclectic Medicine.

Your article in the last number of the Journal on specific medication is in line with the best medical thought and practice, if you mean by specific medication mono-therapy. The old shotgun prescription should be relegated to the past—be a memory only. Simplicity is the mark of the successful, progressive practitioner of today.

There are few truly synergistic drugs definitely known. Two of the best known are atropine and morphine. The morphine-hyoscine-cactine-pellet needs further investigation. According to some good authorities cactine is only not a heart stimulant but is practically inert. What do you know of the action of cactine clinically and empirically? In fact is there any actual heart stimulant known to the profession? A so-called heart stimulant is given and the patient revives and the credit is given to the drug administered as a heart stimulant. The whip applied to the horse will often make him lift the load out of the mire. Is the whip a stimulant? Did it add to the horse's strength?

But my dear young doctor and friend, you see I have a chip on my shoulder and know that no one can knock it off more gracefully than you.

I expect to start for the City of Mexico on the 21st, and return by way of Los Angeles, when I hope to see you in person and have my questions answered viva voce, or in the Journal.

Thanking you for your uniform kindness to me I beg to remain,

Truly yours,

J. E. MINNEY.

The above letter from an old friend, dean of a medical college and member of the regular profession shows the kindly feeling that exists between members of the different schools of medicine. It also shows that the spirit of specific medication is abroad in the land and busy leavening the lump of medical dough.

Those of the old school who are not hopelessly therapeutic nihilists are falling into line with the single drug idea as taught for many years by Eclectics.

Drugs are not often combined for the purpose of getting a synergistic effect, but merely because it is convenient to administer several drugs at a single dose. To give drugs conjointly with a view of modifying their action may sometimes be advantageous but is usually safest and best to depend on the single remedy for results.

As the doctor says, the new combination of morphine, hyoscine and cactine is yet in its experimental stage and far from being an established remedy of proven worth. If cactine is the key to the combination—the ingredient that gives it synergistic value—the much lauded triple compound will prove a disappointment. The morphine and hyoscine had best be used with-

out the cactine. The effect will undoubtedly be the same either with or without it, as cactine is altogether too feeble and uncertain in its action, even if there is any effect at all, to noticeably influence its associates in the compound.

Of the individual constituents, morphine and hyoscyne, we know something both chemically and therapeutically as they are definite chemical compounds and possessed of undoubted narcotic properties. Of cactine we are not so certain. The separate cactine pill I have used but never got any effect from it that I could discover. The action of specific cactus, a tincture manufactured by the Lloyd Bros., is entirely different, as any one knows who has ever used it, and is a reliable heart remedy that has repeatedly proven its value.

A serious mistake, it seems to me, is made by pharmacists when they attempt to prepare all medicines dry, either in tablet, pill or powder. Agents that contain a crystalline substance like morphine, quinine or strychnine lend themselves readily enough to such treatment with good results, but when an agent whose curative properties depend on some intangible, volatile principle is thus treated the "spirit of the plant" is lost or destroyed in the process of transfer and its effect rendered nugatory. To get the characteristic effect of cactus it must be administered in the form of a tincture made from the green plant.

Cactus is more a regulator of functional action than a heart stimulant. But there are stimulants. At least that is the effect produced by certain agents called stimulants. It is not claimed that a stimulant adds anything of nutritive value or permanent strength to any part of the body, but it is of value when it excites to action a vital organ that, from any cause, is threatened with collapse. In this manner the crisis in a disease is sometimes safely passed that would otherwise end in death and the patient started, again, on the road to recovery.

THYROID EXTRACT.

JOHN ALBERT BURNETT, M.D., Auburn, Arkansas.

We get medicines from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. They are all very important in practice. The old time physician considered the mineral the most important and then the botanic physicians come along and claimed the vegetable the most important and used them almost exclusively. The animal products have been used in a crude way more or less ever since anything has been used internally, and are no doubt our most important remedies.

Recently I heard a very prominent physician say that he used sodium glycocholate more often than any other remedy. It is one

of the active principles of ox-gall and no doubt one of our most important remedies in the prevention of gall stones and in some diseases of the liver. Ovarian extract has proved to be of much value in the treatment of diseases of women in the hands of many physicians. If ovarian extract is properly prepared I consider it a very important remedy and its uses should be better known and its therapeutic action investigated more thoroughly. Testicle extract would, in my opinion, prove to be one of the very best remedies in various conditions if it were prepared in the right way. There are but few glandular extracts that would have a wider range of action in both male and female than the testicle if its true value could be determined and a preparation properly prepared.

The great value of the suprarenal gland is now well known and is a very important remedy. The therapeutic value of the thyroid gland is becoming very well known and has gained a lasting place as a therapeutic agent. It is official in the U. S. P. Dr. Osbourne has the following to say in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Nov. 3rd, 1906: "The physiologic symptoms developed by feeding thyroid are well known, viz: Thyroid extract will increase the rapidity of the heart, increase perspiration, cause warming of the surface of the body; in other words increase the peripheral circulation, lower the blood pressure, stimulate mental activity even to sleeplessness, cause increased nitrogenous metabolism and if in considerable amount or given for a time, cause loss of weight."

Again Dr. Osbourne says, "The thyroid gland is easily excited temporarily to increased secretions by emotions, grief, sexual excitement and, for a more prolonged period, during menstruation and pregnancy. It is thus seen that the thyroid is a much more active and necessary gland in women than in men and in fact nearly three-fourths of all cases of disturbed thyroid secretion, either more or less than normal, occur in women. The nervous, excitable, irritable girl at puberty is so because this gland is in an unstable condition. It is often either over-doing or under-doing its normal functions. The profuse menstruation of young girls is largely due to excessive activity of this gland whereas under-activity of it gives amenorrhoea and often chlorosis, and many times chlorosis is as successfully treated with small doses of thyroid as with iron, and in amenorrhoea nothing in the whole pharmacopoeia is in my opinion at all comparable to the action of thyroid. On the other hand, in girls with profuse menstruation I have found mammary extract very efficient in combating the flow. Physiologically when the mammary gland is functionally active, menstruation is generally in abeyance."

The thyroid extract is generally admitted to be our best

remedy for cretinism and myxedema. Goiter, when largely of cystic degeneration, can be benefited by thyroid, but the ordinary forms of goiter are not benefited by it and may do harm. It should be given in small doses in goiter. It is thought that thyroid is beneficial to prevent eclampsia when given in small doses during pregnancy and in puerperal insanity and in insanity occurring at the menopause. It has been used in albuminuria, uremia, chronic nephritis, major epilepsy, petit mal, menstrual epilepsy and various other conditions.

It has been found that dogs, cats, goats, and hens are usually unable to procreate after thyroidectomy. Thyroid has been used for sterility and is no doubt the best remedy we have for this condition. It is thought that thyroid has some influence in producing or destroying the red blood corpuscles. In anemia it has increased the number of red blood corpuscles and in overweight, especially of women, it has reduced the weight.

Dr. Osbourn says: "In doubtful cases of nervous phenomena where the question is whether thyroid will help the case or make it worse, I believe the following symptoms are against the use of thyroid: Cerebral excitement, palpitation, progressive loss of weight, sweatings and flushings. If on the other hand, the patient is drowsy, apathetic, gaining weight and the pulse is rather slow, thyroid may be of benefit. If a case is doubtful, a few days of thyroid feeding may aggravate unpleasant symptoms so much as to contraindicate its future use."

Puny and undeveloped children who do not grow as they should can be benefited by thyroid. It is of especial value in cases of girl children when undeveloped, do not grow and have leucorrhoea or occasional vaginal discharge. In these conditions it can be used in connection with calcium phosphate.

Thyroid is one of the essential remedies in general practice and for those who make a specialty of chronic diseases and for the gynecologist as well as for the pediatricist.

ECLECTICISM WITH A CAPITAL "E."

DR. W. J. LAWRENCE, Los Angeles.

(Read before the Southern California Eclectic Medical Association.)

The beginnings of Reformed Medicine have been obscure, and in important respects, without a chronicler. During the colonial period in this country, the professions, except the clerical, were held in but moderate esteem. Much of the "medicining" was in the hands of sagacious women, and of men having a taste for the work. Here and there were men who enjoyed

a reputation for successful treatment of the sick; and such men as Sweet of Rhode Island, (who was famous as a bone setter), and Kittridge of New Hampshire, won distinction for dexterity in operative surgery.

Botanic medication was held in high esteem by the common people in the English colonies all through the 18th century. There were practitioners here and there, and the aboriginal inhabitants made known proceedings in use among them. Lobelia, the vapor bath, avena, unicorn, cohosh, valerian, mayflower, skull cap, and wintergreen were well known.

When Samuel Thomson first attempted to study medicine, Dr. Fuller, a botanic physician, was unwilling to receive him because of his defective schooling. He, however, undaunted by this refusal, proceeded to set up a practice of his own, in the year 1805, and continued it until his death, a period of about forty years; and he is reported to have died under his own treatment, thus proving himself a martyr to the cause. It is necessary only to mention here that his school, first known as the Thomsonian Botanic, presently departed from his requirements, and adopted many views to which he was opposed. Such, however, is the history of every enterprise. When a generation passes, those who succeed, go into new paths. It is true with every religious faith, every political party, every school of philosophy. The followers of Thomson have lost sight of him.

In the days of Thomson the armamentarium of a physician consisted principally of the lancet and a vial of calomel. It mattered little whether the patient was an anemic subject suffering from a severe menstrual headache, or a plethoric man with pneumonia, the treatment was the same; the doctor proceeded at once to call for a bowl to catch the life blood drawn from the patient, then a dose of blue mass, or some other form of mercury was administered.

When we look back from this 20th century of modern therapy, we are astonished at the records left us. Even Thomson, with his crude methods, was more kindly in his treatment than the system in vogue when he appeared upon the scene. But we are told that his treatment consisted in emesis and catharsis; having made his diagnosis and located the trouble above the diaphragm, he gave an emetic; if below the diaphragm, a cathartic; and when in doubt he gave both.

It is said of Thomson that he went about with a bag of herbs in one hand and a steaming tea kettle in the other, and thus he was always prepared to manufacture his decoctions and infusions and administer them on the spot, in doses ranging from one pint to several gallons, according to the capacity of the patient and the gravity of the case.

But it remained for men like John King, and others, notably Prof. John M. Scudder, to formulate and present to the world a system of medicine paying some attention and having some regard for the comfort and life of the patient. So it remained I say for Professor Scudder to give to the world Specific Diagnosis and Specific Medication, the foundation stones upon which our most excellent practice of today is based. He taught us first to "sustain the vital forces, assist nature and she will be your friend." Our "old school" friends smile when we mention specific medication—but they do not laugh at the results obtained by our practitioners; they tell us there are no specifics for diseases; and we do not claim such, (according to our present nomenclology); still they insist that antitoxin is specific for diphtheria, that anti-streptococcus serum is specific for certain conditions; and these claims are well maintained by experience. But we do know that certain specific remedies produce certain definite results in certain specific conditions regardless of the name of the disease. And we have today some 10,000 practitioners of the Eclectic school of Medicine in these U. S. and many of them are occupying large places in the communities in which they live. Our colleges compare favorably, indeed are not surpassed by any "old school"; and our own California Medical College has, among its alumni, men and women who will do credit to any school. We may not have an endowment equal to John Hopkins, our laboratory equipment may not compare with Rush, but at the bedside and in practice our people are hard to beat.

Bibliography—Wilder's History of Medicine; Eclectic Medical Journal; Eclectic Medical Gleaner.

A post operative distention that is not relieved by a high enema can often be reduced by washing out the stomach.—*American Journal of Surgery*.

A rise of temperature after curettage may be due to the thoughtlessness of the attending physician, the cause being a piece of foul-smelling gauze which has been left in the uterus too long.—*American Journal of Surgery*.

Previous syphilitic infection may be the cause of a small tumor situated in the masseter muscle. A course of mixed treatment should always be resorted to before operation is decided upon.—*American Journal of Surgery*.

An abscess of the right ovary may give the same signs and symptoms as acute fulminating appendicitis. If an incision for appendectomy is made, it should be of sufficient length and low enough down to allow of careful examination of the right adnexa.—*American Journal of Surgery*.

THE CALIFORNIA ECLECTIC MEDICAL JOURNAL

The Official Organ of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, the California Eclectic Medical College, the Southern California Eclectic Medical Association, the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society and the Los Angeles Eclectic Polyclinic.

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FOREWORD.

We have the pleasure of making our debut in this the first issue of the *California Eclectic Medical Journal*. It is not our intention to do anything startling, neither do we expect to accomplish many great things. This Journal appears as the natural result of the evolution of the Eclectic School of Medicine on the Pacific coast, and is the legitimate offspring of two quite respectable progenitors. We hope to promote the welfare of the cause, in a spirit of tolerance and fairness to all, and we trust that whoever reads this Journal will so construe whatever may be found therein. We neither expect to please all of our readers at one time nor do we expect to please one of our readers all of the time. We have no strength to waste in trying to accomplish this impossibility. Yet withal, we hope to promote harmony, rather than discord, and to be of some benefit to humanity and the Eclectic School of Medicine.

SYSTEMATIC ENDEAVOR.

We make no claim to originality when we assert that the success of an enterprise depends in a large measure on the systematic endeavor put into it. For example it is said that a good advertiser can sell any kind of a patent medicine no matter how worthless it may be. Our friends of the Allopathic persuasion evidently believe in this theory for they have men out systematically scouring the country for students for their colleges. And they are doing this notwithstanding the clamor which goes up from their ranks, periodically, to the effect that there are already too many men in the medical profession. Clearly the overcrowded theory is for the consumption of the credulous. As a matter of fact every trade or profession is overcrowded. If you don't believe it, ask your butcher, your baker and your candlestick maker. You might also ask your lawyer, your dentist and your minister. Each and all will assert positively that his particular line of work is overcrowded. As a matter of fact, there is plenty of room for more medical men, particularly those of the Eclectic faith. Furthermore, there are plenty of young men and women ready to prepare themselves for this work, but it is necessary that it should be properly presented to them. To accomplish this our National Committee on organization and Legislation has decided, "that a general appeal be made to our men to insert the following notice in their local weekly papers": "*Those Interested in the Study of Medicine*; I wish to communicate, personally or by letter, with any young man or woman of high-school qualifications, who contemplates the study of medicine. I have something to say which I believe will be to the advantage of any such person." Such a notice will bring in a great number of applicants, the majority of whom will prove unfit; but there will be a remainder with all of the prescribed qualifications who can be referred to one of our Colleges. We commend this plan, give it a trial.

MATERIA MEDICA.

As stated in an article published in this Journal last month it is desired to obtain a specimen of every known plant of the Pacific Coast for the California Eclectic Medical College Herbarium. Also native live plants and seeds are desired from all parts of the country. I have mounted, dried specimens as well as seeds representative of the country. I have mounted, dried specimens as well as seeds representative of the flora of Southern California, which I wish to exchange for similar specimens from any other section. Address—

G. W. FINCH, M.D.
600 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The law, as it now stands, is based upon the theory that any practitioner of medicine who may receive the appointment at the hands of a governor or other appointing power is competent. Any man reaching the age of twenty-one years who has been born in this country may vote. Ability to read, write, understand or reason, does not enter into the qualification of a voter. Neither is there an education qualification for medical examiners. A man who never learned a Latin declension, an algebraic theorem, geometrical proposition, a principle of physics or a chemical formula, who can neither write a letter clearly nor punctuate and capitalize it may and, to everybody's knowledge, often does pass upon the proficiency of students in these various preliminary subjects. Men without broad or liberal culture, the sympathetic sense or an inkling of pedagogical science examine literary and scientific graduates without hesitation or misgivings.

According to the lofty scheme unfolded by a member, a vice-president, we believe, of the New York board, we are to have "U. S. Physicians and Surgeons" (see *Hahnemannian Monthly* for December), there is to be "An Aristocracy of Medicine." By an elaborate series of examinations, clinical tests, instrumental demonstrations, morgue operations, etc., he will have students admitted to this hierarchy. Very well. We have this to say before that time comes, a Civil Service restriction will be placed so that the large mass of unfit be made ineligible as examiners. If the students from universities and colleges are to be put through the several degrees of initiation and advancement suggested, a similar, but much more severe, test must be applied to the examiners to determine their fitness.

We are in favor of an advanced curriculum and thorough examinations, but stand for a profession of examiners that has passed a proportionately more severe test at the hands of a competent and sufficient Civil Service board, or similar tribunal than is exacted of candidates for license. The first State that takes this step will be the first to become consistent.

Every State having a university should establish a school for prospective medical examiners and raise that service to the rank of a profession. There are schools to prepare men for the consular and diplomatic service, to work under the national forestry commission, to enter the corps of military and marine engineers.

Before the A. B. degree is made compulsory for prospective medical students, at least, the A. M. should be compulsory for members of examining boards.—*University Homoeopathic Observer*.

HOW TO COMPLY WITH THE MEDICAL LAW
OF TEXAS.

By MARQUIS E. DANIEL, M.D., Honey Grove, Texas, President
State Board of Medical Examiners.

There being many physicians residing in various portions of the United States, legalized to practice medicine in Texas, under former laws, which entitle them to verification under the New Medical Law, and in answer to many inquiries coming from without as well as from within the State, is my apology for giving publicity to this notice.

The information to follow is based strictly upon the latest rulings of the Atty. General of Texas.

Physicians who, at any time, qualified to practice medicine in Texas, regardless of present residence, are entitled to verify under the present law, unless barred by evidence that fraud was practiced in securing their legalization and the further evidence of "conviction of a crime or the grade of felony or one which involves moral turpitude or procuring or aiding or abetting the procuring of a criminal abortion or grossly unprofessional or dishonorable conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public, or for habits of intemperance or drug addiction calculated to endanger the lives of patients."

One year is allowed in which to comply with the law and the time limit is *July 12th, 1908, after which date all rights to practice will cease and can only be re-secured by examination before the new Board.* There are five classes entitled to verification designated as per methods of legalization under previous laws.

CLASS I.—*Those legalized by years of practice*, who were practicing medicine in Texas prior to January 1st, 1885, should send to the secretary affidavits of citizens sufficient to establish that fact, and will then receive Verification Licenses.

CLASS II.—*Those legalized by District Board Certificates between January 1st, 1885, and July 9th, 1901*, should send the original certificates or certified copy of same, together with evidence of their registration in some District Clerk's office, to the secretary, and will then receive Verification Licenses, provided said medical certificates were *recorded prior to July 9th, 1907*; and provided further that in the event the owners of said certificates changed their location after date last mentioned, they must show evidence of registration in county of last residence and a District Clerk's certificate of registration must be furnished, proving registration both before and after July 9th, 1901, as under said law, to have been legally registered at all

times, registration was required in each county to which licentiates might have moved.

CLASS III.—*Those legalized by Registration of Diploma between January 1st, 1885, and July 9th, 1901, should send the exactly as in Class II; the same rule applies to both throughout, except that it is not necessary to send diploma for inspection, but an affidavit from the dean of the college of graduation testifying to the issuance of the diploma. This secures the Board against bogus diplomas.*

In some instances certified copies of diplomas are sent, which is not objectionable, but the dean's affidavit is sufficient.

CLASS IV.—*Those legalized by registered certificates issued on reciprocity under the Act of 1901 (the three board law) between July 9th, 1901 and July 13th, 1907, should send medical certificate or a certified copy of same to the secretary, together with District Clerk's certificate of registration, and Verification Licenses will be issued, provided said certificates were recorded prior to July 13th, 1907.*

CLASS V.—*Those legalized by Registered Certificates issued on examination, under the Act of 1901 (the three board law) should proceed exactly as in Class IV, and Verification Licenses will be issued, provided medical certificates were recorded prior to July 13th, 1907.*

Under the Act of 1901 all physicians who had registered upon diplomas from January 1st, 1891, to July 9th, 1901, were required to verify before one of the three State Examining Boards created by said Act, but inasmuch as the Atty. General has ruled that every physician, regardless of how or when legalized, must verify under the present law, I have included this class with Class III; however, State Certificates thus secured are accepted for verification, *provided they were recorded prior to July 13th, 1907.* From this explanation physicians can easily determine their status under the new law.

Legalization on one basis is all that is necessary even though a given individual may possess the necessary credentials to qualify under any one or all the classes mentioned—only one *legal* credential is necessary.

The verification fee is fifty cents and must accompany the application. Send all applications, credentials and fees to the Secretary of the Board. Dr. G. B. Foscue, Waco, Texas.

After receiving Verification License, it must be recorded by or before July 12th, 1908, to be valid. To have same recorded proceed as follows: Take license to District Clerk in *person*, who will record same in the Medical Register on a page devoted to you, and take your oath as to your name, age, post-office address, place of birth and school of practice. But if it

is impossible or impracticable to do this in person, then it will be necessary for you to go before a notary public or some one authorized to administer oaths (non-residents would be better to go before a clerk of a court of record) and make out an affidavit something like the following:

State of.....
 County,
 This day personally appeared before me the undersigned authority Dr., who being duly sworn by me, deposes and says that he is the owner of the accompanying Medical Certificate, issued by the State Board of Medical Examiners of Texas, dated....., numbered....., and that his age is..... years; post-office address....., place of birth....., school of practice.....

Send this affidavit with license, together with the recording fee of one dollar to District Clerk of county of residence, or if a non-resident, to any District Clerk, and it will be recorded same as if presented in person.

Inasmuch as it is not, as yet, known to but few of the District Clerks, it may save time to call said clerk's attention to the ruling of the Atty. General, under dates of Dec. 20th, 1907, and January 6th, 1908, which authorizes said record to be made when medical certificates are accompanied with the foregoing affidavit.

This same method of registration holds good in recording certificates issued under the present law upon examination and reciprocity. Licenses issued under the present law must be re-registered on every change of residence to a new district or county.

By way of general information will state that only such applicants are admitted to the regular examination of the Board as are graduates of four-year colleges, said colleges being in good standing in the *National College Organization of the School to which it belongs*, and the fee of fifteen dollars.

Texas reciprocates only upon the basis of actual written examination; that is, Texas recognizes only such certificates from the states with whom she reciprocates as were secured upon written examination, and the fee is twenty dollars.

The present board is being maligned for not verifying such certificates as are barred on account of not having been recorded within the limits mentioned.

The Board can exercise no choice in the matter—is merely the instrument through which the law may be complied with—but would be pleased to see a test case go through the courts which would forever settle the matter and make its work less burdensome.

SOCIETY CALENDAR.

National Eclectic Medical Association meets in Kansas City, Mo., June 17, 18, 19, 20, 1908. L. A. Perce, M.D., Long Beach, Cal., President; W. P. Best, M.D., Indianapolis, Ind., Secretary.

Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, meets May 19, 20, 21, 1908. F. J. Peterson, M.D., Lompoc, Cal., President; J. Park Dougall, M. D., Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles, Secretary.

Southern California Eclectic Medical Association meets in Los Angeles in May, 1908. J. P. Dougall, M.D., Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles, President; H. Ford Scudder, M.D., Long Beach, Secretary.

Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society meets at 8 p.m. on the first Tuesday of each month. Dr. M. Blanche Bolton, San Pedro, Cal., President; Dr. P. M. Welbourn, 818 Security Bldg., Los Angeles, Secretary.

THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the Los Angeles County Eclectic Medical Society was held at the office of Dr. Bolton, San Pedro, at 8 p. m. March 3rd, 1908.

Under the heading of new business the names of Dr. H. V. Brown and Dr. J. C. Dickinson were proposed for active membership in this society, and were duly elected.

Owing to the absence of the essayist appointed for the evening, the time was devoted to clinical reports. Many good ideas were brought forth in the discussions which followed.

Dr. O. C. Welbourn was appointed to read the paper, and Dr. L. A. Perce will give the clinical report at the next meeting, which will be held on April 7th, 1908, at 8 p. m., at the offices of Drs. Welbourn, Security Building, Los Angeles.

Following adjournment the members enjoyed a delightful luncheon with their hostess.

DR. P. M. WELBOURN, Secy.

DR. M. BLANCHE BOLTON, Pres.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

March 14th, 1908.

The several sections for the Session of the National Eclectic Medical Association in Kansas City have been completed, and officered, each officer has been notified and has accepted, as far as completed; there are still a few to assign and will be selected as soon as possible.

I have so far selected those who will do good work and

who have replied to my request, regardless of location, previous service or condition. One thing I wish to call your attention to is this, should you miss the name of those in your own particular part of the Medical Vineyard, from the Section heads, please bear in mind, that while many are called, few accept. Much time and work has been spent in giving to all sections proper representation, but a large number of them written to requesting them to accept—the office of either chairman or secretary, of various sections, have either declined, or failed to reply, consequently I was forced by circumstances to somewhat bunch some of this work. I have no favorites to serve, and no enemies to punish, but desire to do the best I can at this distance in filling up our lines.

I desire all to help and hope we may determine the issue in such a vigorous manner that we will have a rousing meeting.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. PERCE.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION BULLETIN FOR APRIL.

Encouraging reports coming to hand from some of the section officers and the committees appointed by the Kansas City Eclectics insure the success of our coming meeting, in so far as it is possible for success to come from their efforts alone. It is now a good time to realize that your committees and officers, alone, can not make a successful meeting, and that each individual Eclectic owes it to himself, the cause, and to all concerned to be present.

The next meeting should be the best in attendance in the history of our organization, because matters of vital importance will be up for consideration, and for this one reason the meeting will be the most important in our history.

Never in the seventy-five years of Eclecticism has the need of our system of practice been so accentuated, nor has the necessity for organized effort to meet the demands for more eclectic practitioners been so great. Never has the executive committee had to assume so much work, nor has there ever before been so much undertaken and accomplished in the interest of liberal medicine.

This is true of our cause and likewise true of the cause from the Homeopathic and Physio-Medical standpoint. The American Institute of Homeopathy meets at Kansas City, and through the president, R. S. Copeland, M.D., Ann Arbor, Mich., has invited Dr. Perce to attend their meeting and address the members thereof on the subject of closer affiliation with them, in so far as our mutual interests are concerned.

We are pleased to say, parenthetically, that this is in keep-

ing with the policy outlined last year, and the place of meeting was selected with this in view, and the Councils of Education have worked jointly and harmoniously for the common good.

It is now only a short time until the meeting and the officers and committees have much to accomplish before all is in readiness, and we have every reason to believe that our men will loyally support us with good attendance and active co-operation.

New and stronger state societies, new and stronger colleges, better and stronger organization, renewed interest and loyalty can not but produce good results and the National Association should be the general index of such.

A full list of the section officers was promised for this bulletin, but on account of unavoidable delay it will appear in the May bulletin.

Very fraternally,

WM. P. BEST.

RAILROAD RATES TO THE NATIONAL.

We were unable to obtain special reduced rates to our meeting at Kansas City on account of the 2 cent law in various states. The 2 cent per mile, however is the same rate as we have here-to-fore obtained, and we will not be bothered with certificates. The law now, in many states, requires the payment of 2 cents per mile each way, while before we paid 3 cents one way and 1 cent returning.

Dr. Scudder informs me that parties of ten from his district can obtain a reduction of about 10 per cent. on their fares. We cannot obtain such concession from St. Louis, but you might from your district. Dr. Scudder says "the single fare from Cincinnati is \$13.50, Columbus \$15.50, Pittsburg \$19.50 and Wheeling \$18.00. We can get a reduction of \$1.00 each if we can get ten or more going through or from Cincinnati, and this will be my plan." Write him and prepare to go in a body as this will be the more enjoyable. Perhaps Dr. Howes of Boston can make similar arrangements. I haven't had time to obtain a reply from him since knowing of this.

H. H. HELBING, *Cor. Sec'y.*

To the members of the State Society:—

The time for our next annual convention is drawing near; I cannot too strongly impress upon you the importance of closer affiliations in the ranks of Eclecticism. Now, as never before, it is important that Eclectics organize to the best advantage for the furtherance of our interests and the betterment of our cause.

Important measures are to be considered at the coming meeting, with reference to organization and legislation.

I trust you will be able to make it convenient to attend. Your presence is essential to the welfare of the Society and your own best interests.

I append a list of the section officers, and I shall be pleased to have you communicate with the secretary stating which department you will contribute a paper to.

Yours fraternally,

By order of the President.

J. PARK DOUGALL, M.D., *Sec.*

F. J. PETERSON, M.D.

Practice of Medicine.—Dr. Wm. C. Bailey, President; Dr. J. B. Mitchell, Secretary.

Materia Medica & Therapeutics.—Dr. James Beard, President; Dr. Wm. P. Byron, Secretary.

Surgery.—Dr. G. G. Gere, President; Dr. B. Roswell Hubbard, Secretary.

Obstetrics.—Dr. L. A. Perce, President; Dr. H. Scott Turner, Secretary.

Gynaecology.—Dr. Ira A. Wheeler, President; Dr. O. C. Welbourn, Secretary.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.—Dr. M. B. Ketchum, President; Dr. H. W. Hunsaker, Secretary.

Electro Therapeutics.—Dr. A. J. Atkins, President; Dr. C. Z. Ellis, Secretary.

Pathology, Bacteriology and Serumtherapy.—Dr. Chas. Clark, President; Dr. I. Dee Harris, Secretary.

NEWS ITEMS.

The next meeting of the State Board of Medical Examiners will be held in San Francisco beginning April 7th.

Dr. J. E. Minney of Topeka, Kansas, called on friends in the city recently. The doctor was on his way to the City of Mexico.

Dr. Geo. G. Gere of San Francisco has moved his offices to the Pacific Building, Fourth and Market streets, rooms 524-525. His residence is 1762 Waller street.

Dr. Kelleghan, formerly of Santa Barbara, but now of New York, was in the city recently and called upon many of his old acquaintances. He represents the American Apothecaries Co.

The New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Avenue, cor. 19th St., announces a course of lectures to be given by specialists on the skin and on cancer, during the spring months.

With the April issue the Electro-Therapeutist, edited and published by Homer C. Bennett, M.D., Lima, Ohio, will be combined with "Albright's Office Practitioner," of Philadelphia. Dr. Bennett will have charge of the department of Electrotherapeutics in the new combination.

The Archives of Diagnosis, a new journal edited by Heinrich Stern, N. Y., and devoted to the study and the progress of Diagnosis and Prognosis, has come to our exchange table. It will be issued quarterly and be unique in the fact that it carries no advertisements. We bespeak for the journal bright prospects.

We have received the report of the Seton Hospital, Cincinnati, for seven years ending Dec. 31st, 1907. Seton Hospital is owned by the Sisters of Charity and the Medical Staff consists of members of the faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute. The present site has been occupied since June, 1907, and contains sixty beds.

There was a fair attendance at the March meeting of the county society which was held in San Pedro. It is to be hoped that the members will take an interest in these monthly meetings and endeavor to be present. Many ideas of practical importance are always brought forward in the discussions.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE DUALITY OF MAN, by C. G. SAVAGE, M.D., Nashville, Tenn., reprinted from The Journal of the American Medical Association, June 15, 1907; Vol. XIVIII, pp. 1995-1999. Published by The American Medical Association, Chicago.

This is the chairman's address in the section on Ophthalmology at the Fifty-Eighth Annual Session of the American Medical Association, Atlantic City, N. J., June, 1907. This paper is just as interesting as the title would lead one to believe.

DR. DOWNS' HOME PRACTICE, by L. S. DOWNS, M.D., Galveston, Texas, member of the National Eclectic Medical Society, Secretary of the Texas State Eclectic Medical Association, ex-Secretary of the State Medical Examining Board of Eclectic Physicians and Surgeons. 80 pp.; published by Hunter and Finch, Galveston, Texas.

This little volume has recently been received and is a credit to its author. Few practitioners recognize the fact that often the laity are woefully ignorant of the simplest laws of health and disease.

The laity and the profession as well, will find in this small volume many ideas set forth in a clear, forcible manner.

Although the remedies indicated in each disease are given,

we do not think that the author intends to convey the impression that he believes in the patient doing his own prescribing.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION for the year ending June, 1907, including the Proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting, held at Los Angeles, Cal., June 18, 19, 20, 21, 1907. Edited by William P. Best, M.D., Indianapolis.

Dr. Best deserves a special vote of thanks from the National Association for the manner in which he has compiled the annual volume of the Society.

The volume contains all the addresses, essays, papers, and reports presented before the Association, and before the several sections in their sittings. An excellent likeness of E. H. Stevenson, M.D., the president for the year 1906-1907 forms the frontispiece.

It is the custom to send a copy of the Transactions to each member of the National Association who is in good standing.

THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF WOMEN, by HARRY STURGEON CROSSEN, M.D., Clinical Professor of Gynecology, Washington University; Gynecologist to Washington University Hospital and chief of the Gynecological clinic; Associate Gynecologist, St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital; Consulting Gynecologist to Bethesda Hospital, St. Louis City Hospital and St. Louis Female Hospital, etc., etc.; with seven hundred illustrations, 800 pp.; published by C. V. Mosby Medical Book and Pub. Co., St. Louis, 1907.

This work is devoted exclusively to Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Women. The reader is wearied by no long descriptions of the technique of major operations, the kind of operations in which by far the majority of practitioners have comparatively little interest, but on the other hand, the space is devoted to differential diagnosis of the various conditions requiring operative treatment, the kind of operation called for by the particular set of symptoms, what the operation is intended to accomplish, the preparation of the patient for operation, and the after-care necessary to complete the restoration to health.

The author has a clear, forcible, convincing manner of writing, which permits of no extra words, and yet is easily understood. To aid in a clearer understanding and comprehension of the text, the author has brought to his aid an admirable collection of illustrations. These illustrations have been chosen from the whole field of gynecological literature and are excellent and cover a wide range. To those taken from other works have been added more than two hundred original drawings and photographs.

To the profession we unhesitatingly recommend this work

as a most valuable help and a splendid addition to any doctor's library. We bespeak for its author an enthusiastic reception.

Annual Report of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States of the fiscal year, 1907; Washington Government Printing Office, 1908.

In this little volume is incorporation full reports of scientific research and sanitation, medical inspection of immigrants, foreign, insular and domestic quarantine, marine hospitals and relief, as well as financial reports and the personnel of all persons connected with this department of the government.

SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS. Applied Hypnotism, Psychic Science. By Henry S. Munro, M.D. Americus Georgia. Published by C. V. Mosby Medical Book Co., St. Louis. Price \$2.50.

The aim of the Author is to emphasize the value of suggestive therapeutics in a field of work that comes within the domain of the general practitioner. It is intended to instil into the mass of the profession the basic principles of physiological psychology.

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Among the Chemists who have testified to the purity of the salts entering the composition of Peacock's Bromides particularly as to its extraordinary freedom from chlorides and the absence of other usual impurities, are names of such eminent men as Edward H. Keiser, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, Washington University; H. Helbing, F. C. S., and F. W. Passmore, Ph. D., of London, England; Charles E. Caspari, Ph. D., Professor Chemistry St. Louis College of Pharmacy; and Edward Gude-man, Ph. D., Chicago, Ill.

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